

REVISION IS DOOMED

Leaders of Congress Counsel
Delay Until 1908.

CANNON ARRIVES; WON'T TALK

Will Confer with President and
Committee Chairman This Week
and Help Frame Up a Programme
of Legislation—Most of the Law-
makers Predict Quiet Session.

The arrival yesterday of Speaker Cannon, Chairman Tawney, of the Appropriations Committee, and other prominent members of House and Senate, and the resumption of work by Mr. Tawney's committee and the Joint Post-office Committee, of the two Houses, were the first tangible indications of the near approach of the short session of Congress that will convene next Monday.

Many Senators and Representatives from nearby States will not start for Washington until after Thanksgiving. It appears, and the indications are that arrivals will be comparatively few until after the holidays.

Most of those who are here expect a very quiet session, and few of them are talking about matters of legislation pending the "getting together." Practically all the Republicans wish to see the President within the next day or two, to talk over the prospective business and get an idea of what his message is to contain.

The consensus of opinion among those of the leaders of both Houses who are now in Washington, is that it will be inexpedient to try to do anything with the tariff before the Presidential election in 1908. In spite of the demand for revision from some northern Republican States, they do not interpret the Senate and Congressional contests as indicating anything like a general desire for changes in the Dingley law, and they are willing to let it go at that.

Delay Is Necessary.

If, they say, it were possible to make a few reductions at a special session to be called after the Fifty-ninth Congress ends, and to do nothing more, they might consider the calling of such a session. But their idea is that if the tariff is touched at all a complete rearrangement will have to be made, and this, they insist, will not do at all, in view of the nearness of the Presidential contest.

They are satisfied that the President's message as now written contains no reference to the tariff, and they will do their utmost this week to see that it is permitted to remain in that state. Some of them are willing to go to the extent of giving the country to understand now that the Republican party will revise the tariff in the Sixty-first Congress if it is retained in power, and, if deemed necessary, to make a definite promise to that effect in the platform to be framed in the summer of 1908.

The more extreme standpoints, however, see no necessity for doing even that. Few of either class are willing to talk until after they have seen the President and informed themselves more thoroughly concerning his general attitude. They incline to the opinion that the most important legislation left over from last session will be handled about as outlined in The Herald yesterday.

Speaker Cannon reached the city late yesterday afternoon and was met by his secretary, L. White Busbey, with whom he conferred for some time. He was not talking for publication. The Congressional election is an old story to him, and he said, "so you needn't expect me to say anything about that. For some time I have been attending to personal affairs and have had no opportunity to discuss legislative matters."

Tentative Programme in Making.

Mr. Cannon will see the President at once, probably to-day, and will talk things over with Chairman Tawney, of the Appropriations Committee, and other prominent Republicans who are now in the city. Before the end of the week a tentative programme for the session doubt-

less will have been arranged. "When it is, I may have something to say," was Uncle Joe's parting word.

In the meantime the Appropriations Committee is at work on the legislative bill, and the Joint Post-office Committee is continuing the hearings of representatives of the publishing interests, which were commenced in New York some time ago.

Neither Senator Penrose, chairman of the Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, nor Representative Overstreet, chairman of the corresponding committee in the House, have made any definite plans regarding the important postal legislation which the short session will be expected to act on. Both say that the matter is entirely open for yet, and that sufficient progress has not been made by the joint committee to indicate its probable action. The most important matter the committee is expected to act on is that of newspaper and magazine rates. It is believed that a bill will be drafted which will aim at the exclusion from special classification of those publications which are unable to prove their right thereto.

Penrose Is a Peacemaker.

Senator Penrose does not look for much new or important legislation. He has heard no talk about revision or anything else affecting the tariff, he says, and is pessimistic regarding the chances of the Philippine tariff bill. He is still opposed to the ratification of the Isle of Pines treaty.

Senator Flint, of California, is one of the first of the lawmakers from the far West to arrive in Washington. "There is no demand for tariff revision in my section," he said yesterday. "California is prosperous, and desires to remain so. So far as I know there will be no attempt on the part of any member or members of Congress to touch the tariff legislation providing for the abolition of customs duties on materials intended for use in the rebuilding of San Francisco. There never was any necessity for such legislation, and, furthermore, I do not believe it could be constitutionally enacted upon if there was a demand for it."

Two prominent Republican Senators who are expected to arrive in Washington, Messrs. Hale, of Maine, and Foraker, of Ohio, Senator Hansbrough is the only Northwestern Senator now here. Both the Texas Senators, Messrs. Culberson and Bailey, have arrived, as have Representatives Burleson, Smith, Russell, and others from that State.

Senator Bailey has said he knows nothing about the rumors that he and Senator Tillman will oppose the confirmation of Attorney General Moody as a member of the Supreme Court. "There is absolutely nothing in the story, so far as I am concerned," he said.

EMPLOYEES AS PALLBEARERS

Funeral Services for Henry C. Burch
to Be Held This Afternoon.

Body to Lie in State in Main Parlor
of Ebbitt House—Rev. Alfred
Harding to Officiate.

Six former employees will act as pallbearers at the funeral of the late Henry C. Burch, Washington's pioneer hotel proprietor, which will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rev. Alfred Harding, rector, will have charge of the services.

The honorary pallbearers are E. J. Stellwagen, Thomas M. Gale, W. S. Harlan, George E. Hamilton, T. J. Talty, and A. Slossa. The active pallbearers will be John Holmes, R. R. Munsey, J. G. Wright, L. M. March, M. R. Hamilton, and A. H. Reynolds.

From 11 o'clock this morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon the body will lie in state in the main parlor of the Ebbitt House. From there it will be conveyed to St. Paul's Church, and then to Oak Hill Cemetery, where interment will take place.

Mr. Burch was undoubtedly one of the best hotel men in the country, and probably knew more army and navy officers personally than any other hotel man in the world. In addition to statesmen of note whom Mr. Burch classed as among his personal friends, there were a great many others in all walks of life, not only in Washington, which had been his home for so many years, but in all parts of the country.

Until he died, Admiral R. N. Stemble made his home at the Ebbitt for many years. Altogether he was one of the principal guests for fifteen years.

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MAY UTILIZE NIAGARA

Taft Says Permits Will Be
Granted Sans Sentiment.

IGNORES APPEAL OF MOTHER

Secretary of War Calls Down Presi-
dent McFarland, of the Civic Asso-
ciation, When He Undertakes to
Criticize Capt. Kutz, and Tells Him
Sentimentality Cannot Govern.

Commercial necessities and not senti-
ments will govern in the granting of per-
mits for the utilization of the waters of
Niagara Falls for the creation of power
and for the transmission of power in in-
dustrial pursuits.

This was the decision reached by Secretary of War Taft yesterday afternoon after devoting an entire day to hearing arguments for and against the further diversion of the waters of Niagara.

The American Civic Association, of Philadelphia, in the main, opposed the issuance of any further permits, holding that recent legislation on the subject was not mandatory, but that it merely vested in the Secretary of War discretionary powers to accept or reject applications for permits. Its plea was the preservation of Niagara.

Commercial bodies from upper New York State, and corporations having large interests on the American and Canadian side of the Falls, presented facts in support of their contention that the waters of Niagara could be further diverted without injury, and that the refusal to issue further permits would cause heavy financial loss directly to a number of corporations and indirectly to the people of Buffalo and contiguous territory.

Permits Will Be Granted.

Secretary Taft, in announcing that to-day's session would begin at 10 o'clock, said that the question would be discussed on the basis that the permit would be granted, and that the matter to be determined would be solely as to the amount of water to be allowed to be taken by each company.

At yesterday's session W. C. Ely, of Buffalo, speaking for the chamber of commerce and commercial interests generally of the entire country along the Niagara River, and F. L. Stetson, counsel for the Niagara Falls Power Company, and for the Canadian Niagara Company, contended for the issuance of further permits. Gen. Francis V. Greene insisted that the purpose of the law was to insure that an equal amount of water should be taken from each side, and that the former plan provided for the erection of plants that would produce 1,800,000 horsepower on each side, and that it was this status quo which should be maintained.

The American Civic Association, through its president, J. H. McFarland, declared that if he could be satisfied that the depletion of the water passing over the Falls would not exceed that amount, and that there would be no further inroads than those contemplated by the present existing companies, he would not raise a word of protest. This concluded the session.

Mr. McFarland attempted to criticize the methods that Capt. Kutz had employed in ascertaining his information, declaring that he had made his inquiries of the corporations interested. Secretary Taft shut him off short on this point, and declared with emphasis that he would not permit any reflection to be cast upon members of the Corps of Engineers, and that Capt. Kutz followed the instructions given him by the War Department.

Taft's Mother Appeals for Falls.

Mr. McFarland mentioned the thousands of appeals which had been made by misguided people for the preservation of the falls.

"Yes," replied Secretary Taft, "the office of the Chief of Engineers is filled with them, and among them are letters from my own mother and from an aunt, imploring me to protect Niagara Falls, but these tons of letters and post-cards will not assist me in determining the intent and limitations of the act of Congress."

Mr. McFarland was also taken to task for his statement that the amount of water which it would be necessary to divert from Niagara to generate 300,000 horsepower would equal the volume of water at the mouths of the Hudson, the Potomac, and the Delaware rivers. He said that his statement, which he declared had been made upon the information of a prominent engineer.

Arguments along similar lines were also made by Judge J. K. Potter, one of the commissioners of the Niagara Falls Park reservation, Prof. C. L. Stetson, geologist, and C. R. Woodruff, secretary of the Civic Association.

Mr. Ely declared that the refusal to grant permits for the importation of power from Canada into the United States was an affront to the Canadian government, from which the companies had obtained their right to utilize the waters of the river, and from which the Canadian government derived a revenue. He said he said the companies had spent \$5,000,000 in developing power in Canada, if forbidden to import power into the United States, develop a market for the power in Canada which would operate greatly to the detriment of interests in New York.

Says McFarland Misrepresented.

Mr. Stetson took Mr. McFarland severely to task for his "sentimentality," and to the appeals that he had made to the public without a proper knowledge of the facts and conditions.

Mr. Stetson denied Mr. McFarland's statement that the Canadian companies were seeking to form a monopoly, which would control all the power generated on the other side, and to demand high prices. He asserted that the companies were fighting each other.

No international agreement for the preservation of the falls could be reached, he declared, by any action in indirectly seeking to control the Canadian side of the river by prohibiting the importation of power. Such the attempt, he said, would be resented by the Canadian government, which derived a revenue from the power companies for its grant.

Mr. Stetson asserted that if the importation of power were refused, that, with the aid of the Canadian government, industries would be developed across the border which would utilize the power. The companies were confident that if shut out of the American market, that the Canadian government would take up the matter, and that it would result in the use of electricity instead of steam on the Canadian railroads.

Raising Funds for Negro College.

W. Bishop Johnson, president of the Clayton-Williams Academy, at Baltimore,